

## BY AUTHORITY.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,  
Honolulu, H. I., Mar. 5th, 1894.

TO ALL those parties supplying merchandise, provisions and other material for the use of the Government, notice is hereby given that the usual CREDIT of THREE to SIX MONTHS, granted to first-class buyers will be extended and will be used as the occasion may require.

The Minister of Finance reserves all rights of property for supplies within the time above specified.

Bills will be presented monthly and not later than the fifth day of each month when they will be properly registered.

S. M. DAMON,  
Minister of Finance,  
Mar 5-31 dly.

## Hawaii Holomua

PROGRESS.

The Life of the Land is Established in Righteousness.

HONOLULU, MAR. 8, 1894.

## The Holomua Record.

"To show that the love of education has taken deep root among the natives of the Islands it may surprise many cultivated people to know that these 'pagans' (1) are well enough advanced to appreciate and support a daily paper in their midst the HAWAII HOLOMUA that, in high moral tone, would put to shame any one of our Boston dailies."

Representative Morse, of Boston, Mass., in the Congressional Record.

## STILL HARPING.

### Hope Yet For Hawaii.

By the late papers we find that the man from Maine, John L. S. is still in the lecture field and, as usual, filled with the idea of "what a great man am I" a sort of chorus in which Bill O' Smith of local fame may well join. Stevens in his latest talk gave, as he says "the latest view of the situation," but showed the same extraordinary shyness as ever about attacking Blount's report in detail. Blount is still a bad man, and the revolutionists good men, but wherein there badness and goodness consists he is careful not to mention. To the enormous mass of testimony that the missionaries, sons of missionaries, and teachers have somehow by hook or by crook, managed to get the lands of the natives into their possession, he opposes his own simple denial, and adds that the natives are "decreasing at the rate of 1,000 a year, and at no distant day there will be none." He forgets to mention, however, that their places are being taken here by a motley crew of Chinese, Japanese, and Portuguese, whom he and his confederates wish to introduce into the Union as a State to be "ruled by sugar and other speculators."

It is this consummation which the people of the United States should be most interested in preventing and as shown by the action of the House. Uncle Sam has enough states of the kind Hawaii would be, Heaven only knows. The United States is just recovering from a great national calamity—known as the "silver craze"—largely got up and maintained by just the kind of Senators and Representatives that Hawaii would send. It does not greatly concern America who governs those islands, as long as she does not, and no European power is allowed to take possession of them. Neither Stevens nor any of his confederates here can by any endeavor get the British to want them. The American legation in London searched the whole city in vain when the Hawaiian treaty was before the Senate, to find anybody high or low who cared anything about Hawaii. The desire of the revolutionists to get the British government to protest, has, long furnished, both the English Foreign Office and the Legation at Washington with materials for unseasonably mirth. Failing the British, the now jubilant revolutionists seemed to

rely on Japan to stir up some Jingo wrath in the breasts of the American people, but she, too, failed them, nor is there anything left to fall back on that we know of but a rumor reported by a gentleman, that the wicked Wodehouse, the British minister at Hawaii, had spoken disrespectfully of America's own Stevens. In fact, if the United States want to annex Hawaii, there is no power on earth to hold them back but our own sense of justice and expediency.

To find anything to match the intrigue, treachery, falsehood, and abuse of power which marked the conduct of minister Stevens and his confederates at the late crisis, one would have to search the annals of British India or Spanish America. To have allowed such a performance to succeed would have greatly disgraced the American people, as represented in the House, and have ruined the discipline of the diplomatic service. American ministers at all the small states of South America would have become intriguers and firebrands in local politics.

The Senate has yet to act, but the Senate is not in itself the American people.

## TRUTH.

### A Short Essay On Press Methods.

"It is admitted on all sides that the enactment of a press law such as was suggested by Town Talk in its issue of last week would be a death blow to that 'modern metropolitan journalism' against which the reputable women of the community arose, some months ago, in revolt, and which has for years past enjoyed the contempt and antipathy of intelligent people of all classes and sexes. Such a law would undoubtedly prove effective in compelling the daily papers to respect truth and good morals, and would drive many men from pursuing by criminal methods a business for which they are unfitted by education and natural intellect. As an illustration of what the practical operation of such a law would be, we may point out that it would place at the bar of justice the S. F. Bulletin for publishing these sentences in its issue of last Monday."

"It is reported that the earnest pleading of the humane Willis to induce the gentle Liliuokalani to forego her determination to have the heads of the revolutionary movement, in case of restoration, when it reached Honolulu created a lively sensation. \*\*\* For a long time she hung on to what she considered her royal prerogative. There was no detail missing except that she did not specify the kind of charges upon which these heads were to be brought to her."

As a matter of simple fact Mr. Willis did not "plead" with Queen Liliuokalani to "forego" her determination to have the heads of the revolutionary movement. It may be observed, parenthetically, that the expression is meaningless though its intent is obvious. Nor did the Queen hang on to what she considered her royal prerogative. She simply replied to Mr. Willis' request for assurances of clemency for the pirates who had served as figure-heads in her deposition by ex-Minister Stevens that the Constitution and laws of the country provided for their punishment, and she might have further replied that she had, under that Constitution, no right to interfere with their punishment. Another object lesson as to the salutary effects of this proposed law is to be found in the columns of the Call of last Wednesday, where the following scare-heads are to be found: "Mr. Gray admits it. The policy of restoration has been abandoned." In the subsequent telegram the only justification for that language is to be found in this paragraph:

"The full significance of the present Hawaiian situation came out at the close of the Senator's speech when in a colloquy with Teller he admitted that as a member of the Foreign Relations committee he understood that the efforts of the President, moral or diplomatic, to restore the Queen were at an end and that the present Minister to Hawaii had no directions to pursue to further that end."

There is no abandonment of anything to be implied from that, and there is nothing new in it. In last December the President referred the whole matter to "the extended powers and wide discretion of Congress." He has no power to go further than he has gone, except at the instance of Congress. —Town Talk.

## AN ANALYSIS.

### Honesty of Republican Papers.

The controversy in regard to Hawaii has reached a place where the honest and thoughtful writer can discuss it with some degree of satisfaction because, the wise, patriotic and honorable policy of the administration having now been fully developed, he is no longer confronted with the necessity of pausing every moment, in the discussion of the great principles which are involved to verify the promise upon which his argument is based by contrasting the falsehoods, in regard to the proceedings and aims of our executive, with which a malicious, unscrupulous, ignorant and mendacious daily press has surrounded the subject.

From the moment that President Cleveland withdrew from the consideration of the Senate the forcible "treaty" which little Benjamin Harrison had negotiated with Minister Stevens' marionette government, and which he backed up with the untruthful statement that the overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani's government was not in any way promoted by the representatives of our government, down to the present time the course of the administration in the matter has called forth an avalanche of reckless journalistic falsification such as was never heard of since the world began.

At first the President was accused of having withdrawn the "treaty" for the purpose of enabling his own administration to claim all the "honor" of the disreputable transaction. Subsequently, when the publication of the Gresham letter and the Blount report indicated the lines along which the administration would travel, the newspapers kindly laid out an entire course of procedure for it (a course which, by the way, would have brought it into conflict with the Constitution) and refused to be appeased when the publication of the President's message and the documents which accompanied it, demonstrated that he had not only not done the things the papers had accused him of doing, but had never dreamed of doing them. So it has gone on for the past three months, untruths being piled on the top of untruth until the public mind was so befuddled that it seemed to most people as though President Cleveland and the "black woman of savage descent," who thought that she could get justice from the United States, were engaged in a diabolical conspiracy to subvert the Constitution of our country while "President" Dole, Minister Thurston and the other autocrats of Hawaii were engaged in saving for us the foundation upon which our institutions of government rest. The whole of this mendacious carnival of grotesque absurdity reached a fitting climax a few days ago in the ridiculous statement that Queen Liliuokalani had abandoned her claim to the throne of her people and was about to institute a suit (in the Supreme Court of Tar Flat, we presume) against the United States government for breach of promise, assault to murder and defamation of character. —Town Talk.

### Mixed Topics.

THE Star, for sometime back, has been afflicted with fear of a Canadian Club said to be in this peaceful capital city, and last night it published in its columns statements to the effect that: "It is now announced by a local paper that Mr. Barnes, who left by the Australia last Saturday, was Captain of the Canadians. If Barnes was ever assigned to this office seriously a mistake was made. It was declared by the judges to possess fine aroma. The genuine captain of the Canadian contingent is still here. He is a short, very broad shouldered individual, who has a very pleasant taste, and the principal requirements of a high-class whisky and keeps strictly to his suspects and himself. This alone should be sufficient endorsement of its purity and excellence."

## FOREIGN NEWS.

The gold men of the extra session are now friendly to the white metal. Mr. Beel's attitude on silver is diminishing his chances for nomination for the Presidency, which are said not to have been strong at any time since his stand on silver last fall.

The impression grows that Willis and Thurston will each soon be called upon to leave their respective posts of duty, consigning their legation to the care of a charge d'affaires.

The intimation brought by the last Australian steamer that a movement was on foot to change the tripartite agreement relative to Samoa is news to officials at Washington.

No credence is given at Washington to the report that Pang, the late first Secretary of the Chinese legation at Washington, has been beheaded in China as the result of his official conduct.

The news of the seizure of Greytown by troops of the Nicaraguan Government, is not believed to indicate that American interests have been placed in jeopardy.

The greatest speed attained by sailing ships, according to Mulhal, was by the James Baines, 420 miles in twenty four hours, and Flying Cloud, 412. The Red Jacket ran 2280 miles in seven days, averaging 325 miles a day.

Lieutenant J. A. Smith, United States navy, has presented to Senator Chandler and Representative Bair a plan for rescuing the guns and armament of the Kearsarge.

A petition to the Tariff committee has been circulated in Boston and signed by many leading Democrats, asking the retention of one-fourth of a cent duty on refined sugar, provided in the original Wilson bill, but stricken out by the House.

Unless all signs fail March 1st will see the beginning of one of the bitterest railroad wars in recent years.

Fred May, the clubman and ex-New Yorker, who once horse-whipped James Gordon Bennett, and Colonel "Buffalo Bill" Cody met for the first time in six years in Washington, and a blow was struck by Cody in settlement of an old grudge. Friends interfered.

General Lord Wolseley declined to attend a dinner of the London Thirteen Club the other day, because, he explained, he not only believes in many superstitions, but hugs them with the warmest affection. He believes in ghosts and amulets, and is prone to adopt any superstition which he finds that others believe in. Common superstitions, he says, lull him with a picturesque past.

Hill Nye is reported to be dying. He is lying ill at the Hotel Imperial, Niagara Falls, and his manager has canceled all his engagements for next week.

Col. Claus Spreckels came to the relief of the unemployed of San Francisco. He read in the morning how the fund for providing the unemployed with labor was going lower and lower, and that the force of men would have to be correspondingly reduced. It excited his sympathy and he wrote a few words on a piece of paper and sent it to David Myer, treasurer of the Citizens' Committee. The paper in fact looked worthless enough, but with the name of Mr. Spreckels on it became as valuable as gold. Suffice it to say that the check was for \$5000 and the fund jumped from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

An investigation shows the recent blizzard totally destroyed the peach and plum crops in Southern Illinois. Currants and cherries were badly damaged.

A hundred thousand pounds of five-per-cent debentures issued by the Victoria Electric and Light Company of Victoria B. C. have been taken up at \$39 10s. They are of \$40 each, and run for thirty-nine years.

Word comes from old Mexico that the Tomichains have been routed and most of them slain. In addition to the battle which occurred out from the city of Chihuahua some time ago the government troops to the number of 300 met the rebels Feb. 8th at Elvia, 200 miles south of Deming, and killed seventy-five.

## LABOR NEEDED.

### More Japanese to be Brought In.

Hon. R. W. Irwin, Hawaiian Minister Resident at Tokio, left Honolulu by the Oceanic on a mission. He goes to negotiate for a shipment of Japanese plantation laborers. News will be received from Mr. Irwin by the Mariposa from the coast on the 12th of April. He will cable from Yokohama to the United States. This lot of Japs will number about 1000 men and 200 women. If they come at all it will be under the old agreement. The only clause of the contract bearing on public policy is as follows: "IV. The Hawaiian government guarantees to the said party of the second part and his family, the full equal and perfect protection of the laws of the country."

The wage figure is \$12.50 for the men and \$10 for the women. Hours are ten in the fields and twelve in the mills, with 12½ and 8 cents an hour overtime for men and women. The question of suffrage for qualified Japs does not enter into the deal at this end. It may be brought forward by the chrysanthemum government. There may be a demand for more pay.

Plantations were never before in such straits for labor. They are short-handed nearly everywhere, and the contracts of several thousand coolies will expire about the middle of the year.

By the Mariposa today there will leave for the Coast two lunas to sign idle Portuguese for service on the islands. The requisition is for 242 families. This means 400 to 500 laborers with the wage about \$17. There will be no difficulty in getting the people. The Planters are in former that hundreds of Portuguese formerly on the islands are in destitute circumstances on the Coast. The fact is well known everywhere. —Star.

## T. H. Davies & Co

KAAHUMANU ST.,

Honolulu, : : H. I.

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—\*— Merchants

— AND —

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Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and  
Canadian-Australian Steamship Co.

LIVERPOOL OFFICE: The Albany, Old Hall St.  
Feb 16-3m

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF  
FORECLOSURE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of a certain mortgage made by KAUBANE NAKUNA to WM. C. ACHIL, dated the 5th day of November 1891, recorded in Liber 121, page 373, and duly assigned to LAU CHONG, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for conditions broken, to wit: non-payment of interest and principal. Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, ON WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of March, 1894, at 12 noon, of said day.

Dated Honolulu, February 12, 1894.  
LAU CHONG,  
Assignee of Mortgage.  
The premises covered by said mortgage consist of—4 acres situated in Hanalei, Kauai, Mani, and conveyed to said mortgagee by Kaheua, by deed dated the 29th day of August, 1885, and recorded in Liber 63, pages 102 and 103. Feb 17-3w

## Advertisements

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GENTLEMEN'S SUITS and CLOTHING  
MADE TO ORDER

Good Variety of Fine Cloth  
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Terms Reasonable. Give me a Trial.

107 KING STREET.

Opposite { Arlington } Honolulu  
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— JORNER OF —

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The undersigned beg leave to call the attention to a large assortment of tasteful and elegant Jewelry, suitable for Christmas Presents.

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If you want to buy an elegant and at the same time an inexpensive Christmas Present, call around and inspect my stock.

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